FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GALTIERI TELLS POPE CEASE-FIRE WANTED

PY141542 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1247 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, has told Pope John Paul II that the Argentine Government received with respect, gratitude and approval the pope's desire for peace and stated that our country is prepared to accept an immediate cease-fire followed by a prompt, mutual withdrawal of forces.

Galtieri made the statement in a message he sent today to the holy father in connection with the recent visit the pope made to Argentina.

The text of the note delivered at the Vatican today by Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine ambassador to the Holy See, is as follows:

"Your Holiness: During the 2 days that have just elapsed, your holiness blessed us with your visit and your prayers, and gave us a message of peace which acquires special significance in the present circumstances. Both in the homily you said at the holy mass and in your farewell speech, your holiness made a fervent exhortation for peace, specifically referring to the crisis in the South Atlantic.

"The Argentine Government has received with respect, gratitude and approval the desire you expressed as head of the church and -- sharing your desire -- it hereby declares that it is prepared to seek and to consider every initiative that could lead to a satisfactory, definitive solution to the conflict. In this regard, Argentina reiterates its support for the efforts made at the United Nations to secure an equitable solution to the issue and continues to be prepared to accept an immediate cease-fire followed by a prompt, mutual withdrawal of forces. This would be an indispensable step toward securing an honorable, just peace which would mean more than merely putting down weapons, in compliance with the desire expressed by your holiness.

"The government and people of Argentina hereby renew their support and their devotion to you, holy father."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEGOTIATIONS EFFORTS

PY141506 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today said that efforts are being made on all diplomatic fronts to continue negotiations and to persuade and convince Great Britain to change its obstinate and unjustified position.

During a brief meeting with reporters upon entering San Martin Palace, he said that Argentina has always been and continues to be for peace, clearly establishing its desire to achieve it as soon as possible and indicating the best path to get there.

In answer to a Uruguayan reporter, he took this opportunity to send a special greetings to the Uruguayan people who have shown loyalty and friendship on this occasion.

Costa Mendez also emphasized the importance of the message sent by the president to Pope John Paul II thanking him for the visit to our country, wishing him well and particularly thanking him for the message of peace contained in his homily and in his farewell message.

In conclusion, he said that some time today there may be some news at the diplomatic level and that the terms of a protest to Great Britain over the violation of the Geneva convention, some paragraphs of which were released by the Joint Staff yesterday, may also be released.

FALKLANDS GOVERNOR AUTHORIZED TO TALK TO BRITISH

PY141825 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1817 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- Military sources reported this afternoon that the national government had authorized the Malvinas Islands governor, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, to hold talks with the commander of the British forces, Gen Jeremy Moore.

They noted that the authorization empowers General Menendez to hold talks with the enemy commander "as long as the honor of the Argentine Armed Forces is not affected."

The authorization was given in response to a question by General Menendez in the face of Moore's proposal to initiate talks.

Negotiating in Port Stanley

PY150516 Paris AFP in Spanish 0456 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The negotiations which, according to the Argentine Joint Staff, are now taking place in Puerto Argentino between the military chiefs, Generals Menendez and Moore, take into account the terms of UN Security Council Resolution No 502, according to reliable sources.

Resolution No 502, approved at the United Nations immediately after the Argentine landing in the Malvinas, stipulates a cease of hostilities, withdrawal of the Argentine troops and the initiation of negotiations between London and Buenos Aires.

The sources said that, as far as we know, there is no question of capitulation or surrender, but rather of the application of Resolution No 502.

Menendez to Buenos Aires

PY141911 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1904 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- The governor of the Malvinas Islands, Gen Mario B. Menendez, will be going to Buenos Aires to inform the military junta and President Leopoldo Galtieri about the talks he held this afternoon with British Commander Jeremy Moore, reliable sources reported this afternoon.

It was also learned that the military junta will meet this afternoon, possibly beginning at 1800 [2100 GMT], at the Joint Staff building.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER AT THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Details of Southern Trip

PY141902 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1648 GMT 14 Jun 82

[By war correspondent]

[Text] South Atlantic Theater of Operations, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- During a further visit to the southern cities, Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo has contacted the commanders and detachments that are actively participating in the South Atlantic.

Lami Dozo unexpectedly arrived this morning at one of the units stationed in the southernmost part of the continent. He did so when further operations were about to be carried out in the South Atlantic to support the ground forces that are defending Puerto Argentino.

Lami Dozo also visited other combat units stationed in Patagonia. He was accompanied by high-ranking air force officers, including major generals (?Hughes, Diaz, Weber and Plessel,) and Brigadiers Revol and Margalef. Lami Dozo's trip is a purely professional and informative one and is designed to permit him to review the development of belligerent actions in the theater of operations. Air and other defense operations against attacks or surprise attacks by the enemy are being carried out in the Malvinas from all bases in order to neutralize the actions by the invading force and to preserve the operational capability of each one of the Argentine units.

At one of these bases, Lami Dozo was informed of the disembarkment of wounded soldiers coming from the archipelago on board the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso. The hospital ship Bahia Paraiso disembarked approximately 50 wounded soldiers who fought in the area of Mount Kent and were taken to Bahia Blance by aircraft. This operation was concluded shortly after noon today.

Interviewed on Return

PY150049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 14 Jun 82

[By Faustino Altamirano]

[Excerpts] On board the air force commander's plane, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- During the flight returning to Buenos Aires Air Force Commander Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo asserted that Argentina after peace will be a consolidated Argentina. Take note that I am not talking about a new Argentina. Argentina has always been the same, we only need the circumstances for a reconciliation.

After touring the bases on continental territory the member of the military junta also pointed out the need to consolidate an identity which was not quite apparent. He also stated that there are no doubts that the nation will be the mature Argentina which we have always dreamed of.

Lami Dozo excused himself from commenting on what would happen after the Malvinas, pointing out that it is too soon to say or to make an analysis of what is happening to us. That should be done at the right time, not now when we are involved in this episode because, from my point of view, the Malvinas issue is an episode of something which is much more important: The place which Argentina will occupy in the world of the future. We are at the southern end of the continent.

It has always seemed as if we were a peripheral country. Now we are going to turn Argentina into an indispensable nation within what is termed the Western world or the Western bloc.

He pointed out that the South Atlantic is important for the world's future and that, geographically speaking, Argentina occupies in that regard a privileged position over that of many other countries.

Later there was a brief dialogue which went as follows:

Question: What will happen to our country after the end of the battle in the Malvinas?

Answer: The country will continue to consolidate its newly found identity. Regardless of how this incident is solved and of the outcome of the battle for Puerto Argentino -- which is merely another battle -- I believe that all sectors will try to build an Argentina that will play an important and active role in the world of the future.

Question: Will belligerent activities continue?

Answer: They may continue.

Question: Even if Puerto Argentino is lost?

Answer: I have to remind you that we have troops in other sectors of the Malvinas.

Question: Regarding the Argentina of the future, with what sectors will Argentina identify itself?

Answer: First of all Argentina is identified with the rest of Latin America, which has also found itself and which realized that if we support one another we are an important bloc in the international concert of nations.

Question: Regarding other sectors what will happen? Will there be a change in foreign policy?

Answer: There will be a readjustment in foreign policy.

Question: What will happen with the United States?

Answer: Argentine relations with the United States will continue to a greater or lesser degree depending on the circumstances.

Question: Despite the differences that have developed?

Answer: There may be differences between countries but the men who lead them must be lucid enough to know what the alternatives are that are still viable.

Question: What will happen regarding the socioeconomic sector?

Answer: Argentina will undoubtedly have to make adjustments in its economic policy and in the implementation of that policy.

Question: What will happen regarding political participation?

Answer: It is well known that in compliance with what has been established by the military junta the political parties statute will be approved by mid-year. The military junta is planning to go ahead with this and it has reasserted it.

Question: Has the possibility of establishing a government of consesus been discussed?

Answer: No, it has not.

Question: Will these measures be implemented soon?

Answer: Argentina has already entered an adult stage; therefore, we will have to implement a series of measures, but at the proper time or they would be ineffective.

At the end of this dialogue, the air force commander noted that those who have the political responsibility of governing the country will continue to work, trying to achieve the political objective we have established. He added that a new Argentina was not born on 2 April, we were born before but we have just become an adult country.

Further Details

PY142257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo said this afternoon that there was a de facto cease-fire today in the battle over the Malvinas. He said, however, that the cease-fire was not agreed upon by the parties but rather that the British and Argentine troops simply ceased firing.

He noted that "General Moore sent a message to General Menendez asking General Menendez to hold a meeting which was scheduled for 1600."

General Lami Dozo made this statement in the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport. Answering a question on whether this means that this is the end of a battle and the beginning of another, he said: I would have to see what was said by General Moore and General Menendez. This is why I cannot say anything at all.

Lami Dozo added: "I said this was a battle. I did not say it was the battle." Answering a question, he denied having heard anything about a possible surrender.

After noting that he has no information about a trip that General Menendez will make to Buenos Aires, Lami Dozo said that this has undoubtedly been a very difficult day, but it was not the most difficult one.

Moreover, the air force commander said that on his visit to the air fields of the theater of operations this morning: I was able to see that all the means and weapons systems under my command are perfectly capable of continuing to fight.

Asked to make a statement, Lami Dozo reasserted that this is just a stage. The most important thing is to achieve the political objective. I believe that since 2 April, Argentina has made important progress toward achieving this political objective.

Lami Dozo noted that he returned to Buenos Aires to attend a military committee meeting.

He denied having knowledge of a surrender and added that there has been no information from the air force command.

He asserted: We are able to continue fighting if necessary, but that all depends on how what I call the battle of Puerto Argentino, which is one battle, ends.

MASS MEDIA DIRECTORS SUMMONED BY JOINT STAFF

PY142203 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The Argentine mass media directors have been summoned by the Joint Staff.

It is believed that an announcement regarding the situation on the Malvinas Islands after the de facto cease-fire declared by both parties since 1900 GMT will be made.

GALTIERI, COSTA MENDEZ MEET AT ARMY COMMAND

PY142246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2234 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- All Argentine brigadier and major generals have been summoned to the army command after the end of the military committee meeting which is being held at this time.

It is believed that the Malvinas military governor, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, will also attend this meeting.

Galtieri, Costa Mendez Meeting

PY150052 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0033 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- The 1-hour private meeting which President Leopoldo Galtieri and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez held this evening ended at 2120.

They both continued meeting after the military committee meeting had ended at approximately 2020.

It was learned from unofficial sources that the three commanders in chief are allegedly meeting with the high commands of each of their own forces in order to hold another meeting at Government House later on.

Cohesion Among Forces

PY150611 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0605 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text of communique released by Argentine Army headquarters -- undated]

[Text] Yesterday, 14 June 1982, a meeting presided over by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, with the major generals in active service and stationed in the country was held at army headquarters in the Libertador Building from 2100 to 2330.

During the meeting there was a detailed discussion of the operational situation in the Malvinas Islands and the political-diplomatic situation with relation to the conflict with Great Britain and its probable immediate development.

In the course of the meeting there was also clear evidence of the cohesion on all levels of the army as well as with the other armed forces and the decisive role was stressed that the cohesion has played during the action undertaken to face the serious time the country is experiencing as a result of the British aggression.

After the meeting ended, the commanders returned to their respective headquarters.

MILITARY SOURCE: WAR 'MORE PROLONGED' THAN BATTLE

PY150030 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- A reliable military source this evening acknowledged that "today was not a happy day for Argentina on the Malvinas," but pointed out that the results of a battle must not be mistaken for the results of a war.

The source pointed out that "a war is something much more important, much broader and much more prolonged than a battle."

The military chief stated that now it is of great importance that the people understand that "national dignity has been defended."

He added that "it must be understood that the soldiers and officers of each force have fought efficiently, with courage and with admirable decision."

The source added that "our forces have confronted the third military power in the world, which is supported by the United States, NATO and the EEC."

It noted that the British task force has paid a high price for its expedition to the Malvinas but that it must be taken into account that the British have "practically an unlimited" capacity to replace its materiel and troops.

The source added that the British task force that was sent to the South Atlantic was originally made up of about 35 ships and that now there are more than 70.

The source reasserted that "it is very important for people to understand that we have defended our nation's dignity and that nothing has been improvised."

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

UK Resumes Fighting 13 June

PY141317 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 158]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that last night, 13 June 1982, at 2230 the British forces resumed their attack at their points on the combat front using a wide variety of means. Fighting has become general over the possession of Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge. Both Argentine and British artillery and infantry forces are participating in the fighting.

The Argentine forces are currently containing the attack and are maintaining their positions.

UK Progress

PY141516 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1501 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 159]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that in the actions which are being carried out close to Puerto Argentino, the Argentine forces are fighting fiercely against the enemy, which has made progress in its advance to reach key positions of the Argentine defense located on Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge. These positions are located 4 km west of Puerto Argentino.

Positions Lost to UK

PY141648 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1637 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 160]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that at 0830 today, 14 June 1982, the enemy occupied the area of Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge and that fighting is currently going on in that area. Our forces have occupied new positions to achieve greater effectiveness in the extreme defense, which is being maintained with a high fighting spirit.

UK Advance, Resistance

PY141822 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 161]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the British troops have continued to advance despite the fierce and heroic resistance by the Argentine forces, and that fierce fighting is currently going on in the outskirts of Puerto Argentino.

Fighting Around Port Stanley

PY141942 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1933 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 162]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that intense fighting continues in the residential areas on the outskirts of Puerto Argentino. The Argentine troops, with great courage and decision, continue to confront an enemy which surpasses them in number, means and technology.

'De Facto' Cease-fire

PY141959 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1950 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 163]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the commander of the British task force General Moore met with the Malvinas' military commander, Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, today, 14 Jun 1982, at 1600.

At this time in Puerto Argentino there is a de facto cease-fire which has not been negotiated by either party.

Menendez-Moore Meeting Delayed

PY150211 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 164]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the meeting between the British task force commander Gen Jeremy Moore, and the Malvinas Islands military governor, Maj Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, which was scheduled to take place today, 14 June 1982, at 1600, has been postponed until 1900.

Cease-fire conditions were to have been discussed at this meeting.

Cease-Fire Meeting

PY150745 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0735 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 165]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that a meeting between Gen Jeremy Moore, commander of the British forces, and Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, commander of the Malvinas military garrison, took place yesterday, 14 June 1982. During the meeting a document was drawn up establishing the conditions for cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops. This document will be published as soon as the text is available.

MILITARY SOURCE GIVES DETAILS ON BRITISH TACTICS

PY150242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- A military source has disclosed that in the offensive against Puerto Argentino the British used shoulder mounted missile launchers, attacks with helicopter gunships, bombardments from a height of 13,000 meters, insulated vests to enable fighting without heavy winter clothing, a high frequency communications system, among other things.

The source, who gave details about the modern equipment used by the British, said that British infantry troops were carrying shoulder mounted missile launchers that were able to destroy the Argentine artillery positions.

The source added that these missiles are equiped with heat-seeking warheads.

The tactic used by Argentine forces to avoid these missiles was to light fires, but these disclosed the Argentine positions which had to endure the helicopter gunship attacks.

The helicopter maneuvers were supported by flights carried out by other helicopters that attacked from behind the artillery lines by launching antipersonnel mines to prevent the retreat to Argentine troops.

British soldiers were provided with battery-heated insulated vests that enabled them to fight without heavy winter clothing and which allowed them to move more freely.

Communications between the officers who commanded the advance operation was done through a high frequency communications system but on different frequencies, therefore making any type of interference quite difficult.

In addition, the Vulcan bombers -- the number of which was not specified by the source -- dropped bombs and antiradar missiles on the Argentine forces, destroying a large amount of radar equipment.

Squad leaders wore steel helmets, bigger than the usual ones, equipped with an earphone and microphone system that enabled them to give orders and receive them from their superiors.

The source did not specify the number of casualties among Argentine or British forces, but he estimated that there is a high number of both sides.

The military chief noted that the tactics used by the British forces took by surprise many Argentine officers who had no knowledge that these tactics could be put in practice.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON NEUTRAL ZONE IN PORT STANLEY

PY141551 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1532 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine and British Governments have agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone in Puerto Argentino for the safety of the civilian population of the islands and of the Argentine and British wounded soldiers, according to a report by a spokesman for the International Red Cross in Geneva today.

The neutral area, which will be established at the request of the Red Cross, will be restricted to the area surrounding the cathedral of Puerto Argentino and it will allegedly cover four blocks.

The area will be marked with banners of the Red Cross. The spokesman could not give the precise date on which the neutral zone will be implemented.

FOREIGN MINISTER AT BEAGLE GROUP MEETING

PY142304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- It was stated this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez presided over a meeting of the so-called Beagle group in the Salon Verde of San Martin Palace this afternoon.

According to official information, the meeting was attended to by Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro, chief of the Joint Staff, and Brig Gen Jose Victor Gutierres, under secretary general of the Army Staff.

Enrique Ros, under secretary for foreign affairs, Enrique Candioti, chief of the legal council, and other officials attended the meeting on behalf of the Foreign Ministry.

UCR LEADER ALFONSIN DEMANDS JUNTA RESIGNATION

PY142321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader Raul Alfonsin requested tonight the immediate resignation of the Argentine military government.

Political forces in Argentina also proposed a civilian transition period toward democracy.

Further on Demand

PA150152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP) -- Raul Alfonsin, the leader of the progressive wing of the UCR [Radical Civic Union Party] (the second major political force in Argentina), tonight demanded the immediate resignation of the military government that has been in power in Argentina since 1976.

This is the first public reaction since it was learned that a de facto cease-fire has been declared this afternoon in Puerto Argentino after British troops entered the capital of the archipelago. Moreover, Alfonisn requested the enforcement of a civilian transition period that will lead toward democracy.

The radical leader said: The cannons have been silenced, now is the time to listen to the voice of the people.

In a written statement that was issued to the press tonight, Alfonsin states: The voice of the people says: This is enough; enough of decadence, enough of irrationality, enough of death.

According to this political leader the voice of the people is also the voice of those officers and soldiers who fought in the fronts against imperialism; it is also the voice of workers and producers who endured the squandering of national resources.

Alfonsin added: It is the voice of intellectuals and of students who had to endure the curtailment of freedom of thought. It is the voice of the large majority of Argentines who refuse to continue being exploited or manipulated.

He added that that voice of the people is the voice of the men of the armed forces who witnessed their institution and mission being jeopardized by a small minority that was ready to do anything to acquire more power.

Alfonsin noted: The armed forces do not deserve this destiny; the country does not deserve this government. Therefore, there is only one conclusion: The government must go and a civilian transition period that will lead to democracy must be immediately implemented.

MULTIPARTY GROUP MAY DEMAND ELECTIONS IN 1983

PY150141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0105 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA) -- This evening finishing touches were being given to the document which the presidents of the five political parties which comprise the multiparty group should approve tomorrow.

The first draft drawn up included a demand that the government be transferred to civilians in March 1984 with a proposal to hold elections in December 1983 but the events experienced in Puerto Argentino allegedly brought a change in this paragraph so that the group now demands that elections be held in March 1983.

However, this decision allegedly is not unanimously supported and is a subject which will be put forward for discussion during the meeting which the presidents of the five political parties will hold tomorrow.

INFORMATION SECRETARY ON CONFIDENCE IN DAILIES

PY140647 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez said yesterday that no inspectors will be established at the daily newspapers. He added that "the government has confidence in responsible freedom and the way it is exercised by the nation's press." The official made this clarification in reply to a question from the newsmen accredited to Government House.

CUBAN TRADE MISSION TO VISIT CORDOBA IN JULY

PY111921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1419 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- The provincial industry and commerce under secretary has announced that a Cuban trade mission will visit Cordoba in July to purchase railway and transport material and equipment, an operation which will extend the term of an agreement signed 9 years ago.

VENEZUELAN TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS 14 JUNE

PY150517 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1601 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The Venezuelan trade delegation made up of official and private representatives which visited our country, left this morning for their country.

Sebastian Alegrett, chairman of the Venezuelan Foreign Trade Secretariat, left yesterday. Mrs Lia de Marcano, head of the importers' chamber of the free port of Margarita Island, located northeast of Venezuela, left today. In answer to journalists' questions just before her departure Mrs Marcano stated that we have no tax barriers for any product from our island. She added: The delegation that had come to Argentina has been very successful.

The head of the importers' chamber stated that the delegation is taking samples of many Argentine textile and food products, and added that the organization she represents encompasses between 2,500 and 3,000 import licenses.

In a free talk with reporters, Mrs Marcano stated that the purchases made by the Venezuelan delegation had reached $100 million and that an Argentine delegation's visit to Venezuela is pending.

MINISTRY SAYS TRADE BALANCE SHOWS STRONG SURPLUS

PY102053 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0423 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine balance of payments during the first half of this year has had a positive surplus of almost $160 million. This is primarily due to a strong trade surplus and the net foreign debt of the private sector, the Economy Ministry reported.

According to the statistics prepared by the Central Bank, Argentine exports between January and March totaled $2,140,000,000 while imports totaled $1,540,000,000 -- 20 percent of which were capital goods -- so that the trade surplus reached $690 million.

But in any case, current transactions of the balance of payments had a deficit of $74.3 million due to the payment of $694.1 million in interest and $51.6 million in royalties, profits and dividends, and negative balance in the tourist trade of $167.1 million. Tourists spent $168.1 million in the country and $335.2 million was spent by Argentine tourists abroad.

Regarding the movement of financial capital, the strong refinancing of debts of enterprises in the private sector and to a lesser degree of public enterprises, led to a net positive balance of $218.9 million, even though the national government managed to pay a debt of $125.1 million.

Thus, the net result of the balance of payments has been positive for the first time since the second 3-month period last year by $159.4 million, which, measured by the variation of international reserves amounts to $168.3 million, compared to a loss of $2,985,000,000 during the first 3-month period in 1981.

PORTS INCREASE GRAIN HANDLING CAPACITY

PY091020 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 13

[Article by R.R. Rowland: "Argentine Ports Can Handle 4 Million Tons of Grain Per Month"]

[Text] Argentina's ports are in a condition to efficiently handle the export of 4,000,000 tons of grain per month, according to Rear Admiral Ciro Garcia, martiime interests secretary, who gave details of port operations at a press conference yesterday.

He said new grain export records had been set recently and this was mainly due to improved loading and export facilities at the country's principal ports. Garcia added that any drop in export figures would not be the result of port delays but to other factors.

These included climatic conditions, delays in transporting grain to the loading areas, as well as marketing problems.

Garcia stressed the fact that although local ports were in a position to handle as many as four million tons of grain monthly, this did not constitute a final target, either for the country itself, or the Maritime Interests Secretariat.

"The secretariat continues to evaluate the entire port system with a view to increasing grain exports in the future. There is a great need to augment our grain-carrying fleet, either through a purchase of ships abroad or through construction of more ships in local yards," Garcia said.

The maritime interests secretary said the addition of new grain carriers would strengthen the role played by Argentine vessels carrying its own products to other countries. He went on to say the need for Argentine ships to transport its own export had been proved by the present emergency.

Garcia said the current high rate of efficiency in loading operations in the country's ports was not something that had been achieved in a day.

"The Maritime Interests Secretariat has been working towards this target for many years. Waterways have been greatly improved, and the Mitre Channel has been dredged to a depth which allows the free passage of all ships plying between Rosario and Buenos Aires. Quequen port has been deepened.

"Private floating grain elevators in the Escobar area can now handle 16,000 tons of grain daily," he added.

Finally Rear Admiral Garcia expressed his satisfaction that there was absolute coordination between the General Ports Board and all entities and organizations involved in loading and exporting the country's grain crops.

HERALD OUTLINES ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIFFICULTIES

PY131837 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Willian Horsey in the "The Week in Business" column: "Exchange Rate Under Study"]

[Excerpts] In conformity with his announced intention of a five percent devaluation followed by another of six percent, the economy minister has allowed minor increases in the dollar quotation. In the previous week in two days it slipped by 2.6 percent -- mind you, this only means the quotation rises by a 100 percent or so.

In mid week there was another slight upward adjustment, 1.5 percent, sending the figure to 15,510 pesos.

But it is slowly being realized that a flourishing black market is operating -- the reported quotation is said to be around 24,000 pesos to the dollar. A tax of 2,000 pesos per dollar will be paid by all exchange houses on their holdings as of May 4. Payable at the Banco de la Nacion, funds will go to the treasury.

Dr Alemann hotly denied rumors that the exchange rate would go the current bonex value of well over 20,000 pesos. But at the same time Trade Secretary Alberto de las Carreras admitted that the government was studying a "realistic" rate of exchange to encourage exports of industrial products and discourage imports.

So it was a bit of a damper when Undersecretary David Lacroze returned from his trip to Moscow emptyhanded. There are hopes that the USSR might buy another 2,000,000 tons of grain but they are taking stock of the crop prospects. Furthermore, the withdrawal of Lloyd's insurance on freights and hull makes local grain dearer -- and while Reagan talks of leaving communism in ashes he continues to feed his enemies on credit. Argentina has already shipped 4,500,000 tons of grain to the Soviet Union.

But, ominously, spot prices for baking wheat went up to 250,000 pesos the 100 kilo quintal, 255,000 at 10 days and 26,000 at 15 days. Wheat from the new crop touched 385,000.

The Central Bank, which has been looking at the affairs of the Banco Sindical since 1980, has now ordered it wound up.

Despite the spate of imported car advertising, the situation is a difficult one. Sebastian Impelluso, chairman of the importers' chamber, said, speaking in Cordoba, that there were 9,000 unsold imported cars in stock.

Meanwhile, Volkswagen Argentina says the EEC trade ban does not affect them because they are integrated with their Brazilian operations and have no direct connections with the German parent firm.

Some stark facts are revealed in the May issue of PRENSA ECONOMICA, in a roundtable discussion between eminent economists. Mario Amadeo said he understood that the Central Bank had advanced 6.5 bn dollars to ailing finance companies.

Federico Clerici, a businessman himself, touched a sore point when he said we not only need investment of foreign capital but also a return of billions of dollars in Argentine capital safely stashed away abroad.

Raul Cuello, former haed of the DGI [General Directorate of Taxation] tax bureau, said that system capacity had fallen by 12.5 percent and demand by 13.7 percent, while internal investment was down by 39.3 percent. He said the economy was "slowly committing suicide."

Former Radical Party Finance Minister Antonio Troccoli said it was becoming evident that some sort of moratorium would be needed on repayment of foreign debt. At the same time, he said an "emergency programme" should be put into effect. He said it was "impossible" to think of half the country's exports being used just to service the foreign debt.

Brodersohn said it was estimated there are now a million workers without jobs while Amadeo said that YPF [government oil deposits] had increased its debts tenfold since 1970 -- because of political tariffs.

Troccoli warned that the social situation was "explosive."

The famous decree-law which imposes taxes on bank deposits and shareholdings as of December 31 last, will now apply to holdings of 20 million pesos and not 200 as before. It will be payable in three installments.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

PY150216 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo today received Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is on an official visit to Brazil and who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and by Ambassador [words indistinct] will stay in Brasilia until tomorrow, when he will return to his country.

Prime Minister Suzuki is paying this visit in the company of Kichiro Tazawa, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Oguchi, and (Yoshehiko Ikeda), deputy chief of the cabinet. During the audience, which took place at Planalto Palace, Liberal Democratic Party Chairman (Tatsuo Tanaka) and top Japanese businessmen were introduced to President Figueiredo.

MINISTRIES DENY PURCHASE OF EXOCETS FROM FRANCE

PY150246 Rio de Janiero O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 p 21

[Text] The Navy and Aeronautics Ministries yesterday denied that Brazil has placed an order for the French Exocet missile, as announced in Sao Jose dos Campos by Gen Pierre Soufflet, vice president of the group of French aeronautics and space industries.

Adm Jose Albano de Aratanha, navy chief of staff, regretted that the information given by the French general is not true.

Aratanha added that we have some Exocet missiles, which were acquired in the seventies, in a number quite inferior to the 20 allegedly ordered by Brazil. It is a pity this information is not true.

CLOSER TIES NOW WITH LATIN AMERICA EXPECTED

PY150023 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Brazil will try to take up part of the economic room lost by the United States in Latin America as a result of the support rendered by the Reagan administration to Great Britain in the Malvinas crisis.

Official sources in Brasilia reported today that this orientation of Brazilian foreign policy will be put into practice by Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna, who will start a visit on 30 June in Paraguay to various countries of the continent.

According to the sources, even though closer ties between Brazil and the Hispanic-American countries do not actually mean, as such, a reorientation of Brazilian foreign policy -- since this strategy was begun when Joao Figueiredo took power in March 1979 -- the South Atlantic conflict has given a new dimension to Minister Camilo Penna's trip.

The spokesman added that Brazil should not waste this opportunity to find new markets and diversify its sales, especially in a year when the possibility of worsened inflation seems likely.

LEGISLATOR EXPLAINS REFORMS OF HYDROCARBONS LAW

PA131910 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Chamber of Representatives has approved in a first debate the draft of reforms to the hydrocarbons law that the government feels is important for implementation of the country's petroleum policy. Hugo Caicedo Andino, member of a legislative committee, comments on the reforms:

[Begin recording] We think the handing over of Ecuadorean territory must be done through a legislative process in order to guarantee to both the companies and the country that there will be no irregularities like the ones that have occurred throughout Ecuadorean history and which every day produce more indignation among the Ecuadoreans.

We have said that turning over the hydrocarbons sites must be done in an organized manner so the country will not be sold or handed over in an anarchic way. We have established phases for the transfer of technology, because petroleum not only should produce foreign exchange but also increase the technical and cultural wealth and knowledge of the Ecuadoreans.

We also think there should be a reduction in the periods of prospecting because technology has advanced. One of the reforms we have included in the bill emphasizes protection of the environment -- Ecuadorean air, flora and fauna. We must prevent pollution of Ecuadorean rivers as a result of unrestricted prospecting. [end recording]

POSSIBLE 1984 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DISCUSSED

PA131640 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Eighteen months before the beginning of 1984, when the country will elect the new constitutional government leaders, potential candidates have begun to emerge on the political scene.

In the coming week movements promoting the various aspirants from the Liberal Party will become active until a final candidate is selected.

In other parties there are more or less visible candidates, such as Democrat Huerta Montalvo, Rigail Santistevan of the PCD [People, Change and Democracy Movement] and Borja Cevallos of the Democratic Left. A little less visible are the candidacies of [name indistinct] of the Social Christians, Julio Cesar Trujillo of the ruling People's Democracy and Jaime Hurtado Gonzalez for the extreme left.

Cecilia Calderon de Castro [of the Alfarist Radical Front] faces the constitutional provision on age. Meanwhile, it is not known what the CFP [Concentration of Popular Forces] will do. Nothing is clear within the Nationalist Revolutionary Party and the CID [Democratic Institutionalist Coalition], since their leaders, Carlos Julio Arosemena and Otto Arosemena, cannot be candidates because there is a constitutional prohibition on presidential reelection. Nor is there apparently anything concrete in the Conservative Party, which is in serious difficulties.

ROYO ADDRESSES UN CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

PA142212 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo to second UN conference on disarmament in New York -- live]

[Excerpt] In Central America's tragic midst, there are some who demand negotiations to achieve political settlements among the warring sides and others who either seek to impose military solutions or are promoting such solutions from the outside. The latter are already much to blame for the loss of many thousands of human lives. It is time to place all confidence and initiative on the hands of those who are promoting multilateral political and diplomatic solutions for all of these conflicts.

In this respect, we wish to reiterate Panama's offers to mediate these conflicts, which Panama submitted to the 36th UN General Assembly on 30 September 1981, as well as Panama's support for the Mexican president's 21 February 1982 proposal. Within this same context, Panama intends to sponsor the organization of a Central American and Caribbean conference on cooperation and security, inspired by the sound precedent of the one in Europe which culminated with the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

Panama emphasizes the need to exhaustively investigate the actions of mercenary bands in Africa, the Indian Ocean, Latin America and other areas, until the perpetrators and instigators of such actions are fully identified and punished. This demand is even more pressing now that the United Kingdom has included a Gurkha mercenary battalion as part of its punitive expedition against the Argentine Republic.

We must strongly condemn the recent and unwarranted violation of this treaty [Treaty of Tlaltelolco on nonproliferation of nuclear arms in Latin America] through the introduction of British nuclear submarines in the area of the Malvinas Islands. The shocking developments in the South Atlantic seem to have taken us back to the times of the Corsairs.

The nostalgia surrounding brutal imperial glories has suddenly led to a reconquest of what was previously usurped by force, retain in violation of the laws and a conflict that was never resolved, because of a refusal to solve the conflict through diplomacy. This conflict has no raison d'etre, in view of Argentina's unquestionable sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Those who accuse Argentina of resorting to the use of force ignore that this was a legitimate decolonizing action to achieve a bloodless recovery. Seldom have the colonialists allowed our peoples to peacefully achieve independence and national integrity. Great Britain's arrogant show of its capacity for violence, with the support of the northern powers, is meant as a warning that punitive action awaits any other country which hopes to assume ts legitimate rights.

The United States' surprising and revealing refusal to comply with its inter-American commitments and its decision to side with those who have carried out this ostentatious display of anti-American violence seriously hampered the efforts toward and possibilities of solving this conflict diplomatically.

This, along with British arrogance and intransigence, has caused growing loss of human lives. Furthermore, it has caused continental relations to become laced with mistrust. In effect, the Malvinas crisis has shattered the inter-American system, one of history's few systems of North-South political unity, by demonstrating that reciprocal agreements between the northern powers has preeminence over continental solidarity.

We would like to maintain the best of relations with the United States, a country that is linked to us by a long history of cooperation, and we would like to increase this cooperation on terms of equality and mutual respect. But it would be useless to try to hide the fact that the recent experience has shown us the need to recognize the significance of a true doctrine of national security for the purpose of further strengthening Latin American solidarity.

This experience has forced us to realize that the concept of reciprocal assistance for collective defense and security in our America must be exclusively Latin American, and should be institutionalized in this manner, since we have seen that including a northern power as a member of such an organization could be equivalent to including a trojan horse.

The hostile and aggressive British military actions against Argentina have caused just indignation and resentment among all the Latin American peoples, worsened the institutional crisis of the United Nations, damaged the inter-American system beyond repair, and destroyed the collective security system known as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR.

Great Britain, the United States and several European countries have adopted an arrogant, unfriendly and unjust attitude against Argentina, and in doing so demonstrated their contempt for the Latin American countries, which they would like to handle like second or third rate countries, completely ignoring Latin America's stature in the world today.

The Malvinas crisis has not ended. The pressure from Great Britain's retaliatory military expedition is not merely illegitimate; it is also a serious political mistake that has reaped losses, resentment and mistrust. British military action will have disastrous consequences, and will lead to greater conflicts. It is too late to correct many of the mistakes that have been made, but we should still demand that the British Government return to civilized paths and that the U.S. authorities adopt a position of effective neutrality. We should also recommend that the members of the European Community implement a Latin American policy more in keeping with their own interests.

All nations must now try to prevent this crisis from triggering a new arms race in the region, and prevent it from becoming a source of new aggression and injustice. This responsibility rests not only with the countries of the area, but also with the other countries that supply them with arms and military technology.

However, above all, each of these countries must realize that this crisis and its consequences will not end until the demands of Argentina and Latin America have received full justice. We hope that the great powers will have the common sense to cooperate so that justice will quickly and peacefully be served, because it is this thirst for justice that can prompt the Third World countries into holding a meeting on disarmament, security and development.

Meanwhile, the flames of war have again broken out in other areas of the world. Israel's unjust intervention against Lebanon not only sets back the possibility of achieving a just and lasting peace in the region, but is heightening an explosive situation capable of triggering a war of much larger proportions.

Panama, as a Latin American member of the UN Security Council, voted in favor of Resolutions 508 and 509, which demand Israel's immediate and unconditional military withdrawal back to the internationally recognized border with Lebanon and, additionally, that all parties immediately cease all military activities within Lebanon and along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

We are sensitive to the new misfortune of the Palestinian people. The greatest efforts must be made to end this sorrowful situation so that Israel's presence, in Lebanon, will not last any longer.

The promptness and diligence with which the UN Security Council took action in the case of Israel and Lebanon, and urged the conflicting parties to immediately and simultaneously cease all military activities, sharply contrasts with the attitude which was assumed by the United States and Great Britain regarding the Malvinas crisis. The Security Council has been unable to declare a cease-fire or an end to the hostilities between Great Britain and Argentina because of the votes by the two Anglo-Saxon powers.

Nothing would be more conducive to a favorable atmosphere for the work of this special conference on disarmament than to reflect on the situation in the South Atlantic and the decisions related to that situation, and to convoke the Security Council once again to decree a cease-fire and to resume the negotiations under the auspices of the [UN] secretary general.

Mr President. We are also participating in this assembly here because Panama is a small and peaceful, but unquestionably, sovereign country with a national identity, which, since the arrival of Europeans on the American Continent, has always been stifled by ruling big powers. However, at the same time, Panama is a living example that major international disagreements and the most essential national vindications can find negotiated political solutions through peaceful means, provided that the conflicting parties maintain an attitude of mutual respect and show a willingness to understand and reconcile their mutual interests.

That is why we are concerned with the respectful, responsible and overall compliance with the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal treaties, which are not only a cherished achievement of the two countries which freely concluded and ratified them, but are an exemplary precedent and heritage of all men and nations which believe in the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The neutrality pact, which is an essential part of those treaties, allows the temporary presence of U.S. military forces on our country's territory. This military presence must gradually decrease until it finally and completely disappears on the last day of this century. I must stress that, in accordance with the treaties, these forces can only be stationed on Panamanian territory for the sole and exclusive purpose of guaranteeing, jointly and in coordination with our national armed forces, the defense and protection of the present Panama Canal, and only for the period specified by those treaties. Consequently, any use or participation of military personnel, equipment and installations present on Panamanian soil in activities which directly or indirectly contribute to other objectives or harm any other countries or governments constitutes a grave violation of those treaties. Always, Panama will strongly reject such actions, especially if they may be regarded as harmful to other Latin American peoples and governments and involve some type of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries in the region.

We therefore, issue a timely demand for a formal promise from the Reagan administration that the U.S. military personnel and installation in the Panama Canal area will not be used in activities that directly or indirectly harm Argentina's interests, or favor British operations related to the Malvinas Islands.

The international community, which benefits the most from the efficient, neutral and peaceful operation of the Canal, must be just as interested as we are in both parties faithful compliance with the Canal treaties. This represents an effective contribution to detente, peace and disarmament. The Latin American community and other peoples of the world, who so significantly contributed to the peaceful conclusion of those treaties must still lend us their solidarity in ensuring that the treaties will always be harmoniously, respectully and effectively complied with.

We can outline it as part of a collective commitment, because the Latin American countries have become fully aware of their cultural heritage, of the potential of their wealth and natural resources and of their strategic military importance, which accord them considerable weight within the context of international relations.

Our region has reached a degree of maturity which binds our countries to consult each other to shape the institutions of a new Latin America, the options of which cannot and must not be limited to joining one of the power constellations led by the United States and the Soviet Union.

It has been rightfully said that in Latin American countries, the concepts of militarism and independence have been linked together since the time our republics were born, and that the first citizens of our free fatherlands were the soldiers that fought for them. The disillusionment that Latin America suffered because of the unexpected U.S. decision to render the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty useless has made it clear that Latin America has neither reason nor desire to enter any military alliance of the East and West.

Therefore, Latin America must strive to reunite the values that led the struggles for its independence which, in some of our countries unfortunately, still has to be perfected in many aspects. The reemergence of the solidaristic Latin American nationalism, as a result of the new colonial war against Argentina and the new international and hemispheric situations, commit the Latin American governments and peoples to reconstruct the alliances that were created during their struggles for independence, to form their own Latin American security mechanisms that will guarantee their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities in benefit of our real development, and to maintain a policy that is truly independent from the centers of world power.

Therefore, it is logical that the Latin American countries consult each other to develop common views in order to face our defense problems and to study the feasibility of establishing a mechanism of Latin American collective security, fully autonomous from the dealings of the superpowers. Such a mechanism must respond to the genuine interests of all the Latin American countries, without a desire to provoke antagonisms or conflicts with any specific state.

We believe that Latin America has a leading role in the creation of conditions for peace in the world, particularly in its own geographic region, and that it will have to call an urgent meeting of Latin American heads of state or governments, as well as a meeting of the leaders of the Latin American armies to develop the foundations for institutional mechanisms for collective defense and security, with an exclusively Latin American character.

Mr President: The views we have expressed are the Panamanian reply to the essential objectives of this assembly, since the objectives of detente and disarmament are inseparable from our self-determination and sovereignty. Thank you very much.

ROYO SEES FRENCH ROLE IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PM141207 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Panamanian President Hopes That France Will Facilitate Negotiations in El Salvador and Falklands"]

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo left Paris Wednesday, 9 June, for Madrid, following an official 48-hour visit to France.

At a meeting with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace on Tuesday, he stressed the need to choose the path of negotiation to settle the tensions in Central America, particularly in El Salvador. He said that the moment was "ripe" for studying new diplomatic initiatives in connection with El Salvador and that France could play an important role in this connection.

When speaking with Mr Mitterrand -- and later in the evening at a reception given by Argentine Ambassador Schamis at his residence -- the Panamanian president admitted that France and his country had different positions on the Falklands crisis, although he pointed out that Paris might be able to take positive action when negotiations to define the Falklands' status are resumed.

Mr Royo also stated that he did not really believe in the formation of a new Latin American body from which the United States would be excluded, although the Falklands crisis and Washington's "betrayal" raised hopes of "closer cooperation among all Latin American countries in face of the United States."

DEMONSTRATORS PICKET NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA111829 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jun 82 p 6-A

[Text] · A large delegation of young people from the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] demonstrated before and picketed the Nicaraguan Embassy at noon yesterday.

The young people demanded a halt to the political persecution of democratic forces in Nicaragua, particularly the Social Christian Party [PSC].

The demonstrators carried posters demanding that several PSC leaders be released from jail.

The PDC delegation asked to see the ambassador, in order to deliver a resolution expressing these demands, but the ambassador sent a low-level attache in his place.

National guardsmen were posted around the building but no violent incidents occurred.

This is the first demonstration by a Panamanian political group against the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

The Nicaraguan Embassy is at the intersection of Federico Boyd Avenue and 50th Street.

The PDC has been trying to obtain the release of the Nicaraguan PSC leaders, who were arrested several weeks ago for political reasons.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIAL NOTES PLANS TO COMBAT ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA141215 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Jun 82 p 11A

[Text] Col Oscar Vidal, director of the Civil Guard, has reported that the authorities are planning coordinated actions to prevent anti-Sandinist forces from regrouping, particularly along the northern border. The official said that because they have been pursued recently, the commandos have retreated to places unknown. However, Vidal says, their plans are very unlikely to be successful, in view of the adverse conditions they face both internally and abroad.

Vidal added that the coordinated struggle will involve the Civil Guard, the Rural Assistance Guard, the Crime Prevention Unit [UPD], the Immigration Department and the National Security Agency, ASN.

Throughout the area there will be detentions of persons without documents or persons who recently legalized their immigration status, the official said.

This will be done to prevent the commandos from having a chance to reorganize. At the same time, there will be a continuing search for war material. "We realize that there must be a lot of weapons around," Vidal said. However, the official emphasized, these clandestine organizations have their own espionage and information services.

They use "arms caches," making it difficult for the authorities to locate large quantities of weapons, he said.

Moreover, in addition to the fact that the commando groups have been ordered to disband, many of them, in line with typical guerrilla tactics, serve as simple peons on estates, which makes it difficult to locate them.

Vidal said that these groups began to organize 8 months ago. They took advantage of the period between 7 February and 8 May, the period of presidential transition, to consolidate their groups.

Unfavorable Conditions

According to the official, some of the anti-Sandinists who were arrested confessed that despite the large amount of financing available to these organizations, so far they have been unable to carry out large-scale harassment actions.

He emphasized that they are facing conditions that are very different from those that existed here during the Sandinist insurrectional struggle that defeated the Somozist dictatorship.

The present official policy is not to give them any facilities. Moreover, Costa Ricans were saturated with warlike activities in the Nicaraguan conflict, the official said.

The experience of the Sandinist revolution was enough. The results are visible. We will continue to be affected by those results," Vidal said.

"In the present critical conditions, the country could never withstand another adventure of that type," Vidal said. He added that during the 26 years in which he served in different administrations until 1978, there was always an intensive struggle against armed actions directed against neighboring ocuntries.

Vidal believes that at present the Costa Ricans want to work to overcome the country's battered economic situation. "We are sick and tired of armed actions," he said.

EL SALVADOR

STATION INTERVIEWS FORMER PRESIDENT DUARTE

PA100430 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2007 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, at party headquarters in San Salvador, by unidentified interviewer; distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] When you talk about the two people who are in power, the president of the Constituent Assembly [Maj d'Aubuisson] and President [Alvaro] Magana, I get the impression that currently the assembly president is giving orders as a matters of policy.

[Answer] I don't think that this is so. He is the assembly president and his job is to coordinate efforts to (?draft) the constitution. What happens is that he is making all sorts of statements, and this makes it appear as if he were interfering in matters of the executive branch. However, the truth is that the one who has the responsibility and duty of directing the country's affairs, from the government's viewpoint, is President Magana. This task is under his jurisdiction. For anybody else to exercise this authority would simply be a usurpation of power, which is not right. However, we must differentiate between the person who is president of the assembly and the person who is president of the republic. They hold two entirely different positions which must not be confused, so that there may be harmony.

[Question] Since we are reaching the end of this interview which, by the way, is quite interesting, because people are calling by phone to congratulate us on it, what do you think about Argentina's situation?

[Answer] Well, I think that all of us in Latin America has analyzed Argentina's situation and we view its attitude as an attempt to exercise its sovereignty over its territory and to eliminate, we might say using this term, colonialism in Latin America. Fundamentally, I think that this situation involves two issues. One is the geopolitical problem, that is to say, the position in the world in terms of the great powers and nerve centers which serve as a basis for the defense of territory. For example, nobody can deny that there are strategic posts, such as straits in northern Europe, the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal. There are places which are of vital importance in today's international community. One of those places is the passage to the Southern Cone, the Strait of Magellan, which links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. If any trouble began in the area around the Panama Canal, it would jeopardize another important link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Therefore, geopolitical control of certain areas places to protect these passages is important. This is one of the main reasons why England wants to retain control over the Malvinas Islands.

Now then, this is a cause of friction with Argentina. The case, (?therefore), involves two problems. One is the geopolitical problem and the other is the question of Argentina's honor. Argentina wants to exercise sovereignty over the islands because the islands belonged to Argentina. This territory belonged to Argentina 140 years ago, but the British seized it. Then we have the Englishmen, who want to defend their honor. They cannot allow other soldiers to arrive at their land [as heard] and seize it overnight. Therefore, here we have geopolitical issue and a matter of honor.

We Latin Americans support Argentina on the question of honor. However, we cannot ignore the fact that the geopolitical problem exists, too. Therefore, something is lacking here. Perhaps the United States made a mistake by simply supporting Great Britain and by not revealing the fact that it had a geopolitical problem of defending the American continent. If the United States had separated the two problems it could have proposed a geopolitical solution without affecting the Argentine's problem of sovereingty over the Malvinas and national honor.

My opinion is that it is too late now. Lives have already been lost. There is a confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain. There is resentment between the peoples of both nations. I think that, historically, the world is now experiencing (?an era) of hatred, enmity and confrontation. The history of the world shows that this type of phenomena [words indistinct] in other eras. They result from a decay of the world's social structures.

I believe that we are in a historic cycle of social evolution characterized by the decay of today's civilization, and I believe that, obviously, we are witnessing the beginning of a new civilization or the end of this one. I think that we can historically view these developments in this manner, as did Toynbee, the famous historian, who spoke of the evolution of historical cycles.

I think that this is what is happening. Naturally, this leads one to think that our society is also reaching a critical stage. Here in El Salvador we are experiencing a crisis which requires social change in order to achieve reform and to find a new path. For 20 years, I have been promoting and struggling for this social change. I have tried to make our people understand that we need historical [as heard] reform, social and economic renewal to instill new vigor and hopes into our people, particularly in the youth, who are in dire need of the opportunity to lead a decent life and to have a better future.

[Question] This is my last question. As an ordinary citizen and a party leader holding no official post, do you believe that the strength of guerrilla, or extremist groups, has dwindled and that many of their members have deserted or are they just as active as before?

[Answer] I think that all Salvadorans can remember the situation in 1980, when everybody was terribly afraid. Remember that we could not even go out into the streets, and that it was enough for the guerrillas to announce that they were going to declare a strike to cause everybody to board up their store windows and go home. Also, workers stayed home because they were afraid of becoming victims of the violence.

The situation is changing now. One can go into the streets, and there is a different climate in the country. I think that this is an obvious indication that the guerrillas are losing strength. Now, this does not mean -- and we must not assume -- that they are finished, because this is not true. We still have guerrillas. The guerrillas still have thousands of members throughout the country. They are armed and are staging terrorist acts. There is no doubt about this.

Now then, the guerrillas will gradually disappear as the strength of the armed forces is increased. However, it will be to no avail to build our army and spend substantial amounts of money on weapons, ammunition and other military materiel in order to defeat a bunch of armed boys if we do not eliminate the reasons for these guerrilla activities. If we commit injustices, if an attempt is made to fuel arrogance, hatred and resentments, if people override their authority and kill and impose their will in every town, if some sectors try to prosper at the expense of the people, if employers commit abuse their workers, that is, if this climate of hatred and enmity is fueled, the guerrillas will never cease their activities. They will thrive on the people's enmity against those who trample freedom and justice.

Therefore, the important thing here is to realize that we must not only solve the short-term problem but that we must give the people hope of solving their problems. This way they will not feel that they have to pick up a rifle and go kill other people to solve their problems, because they will have the means of solving their problems. That is why democracy, justice and freedom are important.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER UNGO INTERVIEWED IN PARIS

PM111617 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 6

["M.N." undated interview in Paris with Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo: "U.S. Political and Military Plan Has Failed"]

[Text] "El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party is now in an untenable situation," Mr Guillermo Ungo said during a brief visit to Paris, where he will attend a colloquium organized by the PS [French Socialist Party] on national liberation movements.

The Salvadoran opposition political front leader believes that the friends of Mr Duarte, former leader of the civilian and military junta, will soon find themselves confronted with the following choice: "To submit or resign." Assassinations of Christian Democratic Party leaders and grassroots members have in fact multiplied since the 28 March general elections and the victory of the extreme right led by Major d'Aubuisson. Some of Mr Ungo's aides go as far as to state that "many sectors of Mr Duarte's party are already convinced that the only solution is a rapprochement with the moderate elements of the leftwing opposition." Discreet contacts have apparently already been held, though Mr Duarte himself was keen to state publicly, at the inauguration of the new president of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, that the Christian Democratic Party could not envisage such a dialogue.

For his part, Mr Ungo sees some interesting signs, for instance in the fact that Colonel Majano, former junta member and former spokesman for the liberal officers' group, was received in Caracas by President Herrera Campins. According to him, it is a sign that Christian Democratic Venezuela is perhaps seeking a "way out" and is no longer prepared to support a Salvadoran Government that does not honor the promises of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party. He himself was recently received in Bogota by President Turbay Ayala, who told him of his concern about an extension of the Central American conflicts. "So a whole reappraisal of foreign support has been going on since the 28 March elections."

However, Mr Ungo says, the "international dimension" of the Salvadoran conflict remains "essential," though it is true that it has been possible to observe a noticeable reduction in guerrilla activities in the past 2 months. But though the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] leader admits that the impact of the 28 March elections (at which there was a large turnout and which was won by the right) has indeed become "a political factor" to the detriment of the guerrillas, he believes that "the Americans have not won."

"On the contrary," he said, "their policy has failed. They wanted to strengthen Duarte and the reformist current. They facilitated the return of the oligarchy and the extreme right. The people are beginning to feel frustrated. The U.S. military plan is not a success either. Even the U.S. press acknowledges that the Salvadoran troops and officers trained in the United States, who have been involved in fighting, do not justify the hopes and investments made in them."

In any case, Mr Ungo believes that participation in the 28 March elections was "substantial" but "excessively and artifically inflated." He cited the conclusions of Professor Sheehan of the Loyola University of Chicago, "which prove that the elections were fraudulent."

"Now," the FDR leader said, "the delusions are disappearing. The 28 March fiction is backfiring on its authors. The guerrillas have reconsidered their strategy and there is still a long night of war ahead of us. The United States is still the protector. But how long can it shoulder this task?"

HAVANA RADIO INTERVIEWS FMLN'S AGUINADA

PA101555 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Mario Aguinada, Salvadoran FMLN, Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, political-diplomatic commission member, by Pedro Martinez Pirez -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Aguinada, several months ago U.S. propaganda gave considerable emphasis to the presumed Cuban military aid for the Salvadoran fighters. A great campaign was made of this, in an effort to portray the Salvadoran revolutionary movement as being dependent upon Cuba and the Soviet Union. Though there has been no talk of this for some time, the struggle in El Salvador continues. How do you explain this and how do you explain that in your small country, which does not really have the topographic features necessary for a long people's war, the revolution continues? How do the revolution and the armed struggle maintain themselves?

[Answer] The principal supporters and promoters of the struggle in El Salvador are the people. This is the secret of our strength and of our progress and it explains how we have been able to lead the Salvadoran junta and U.S. policy into a permanent crisis. The North Americans, in their East-West scheme, have tried to find the roots of the Salvadoran struggle in Cuba, in the Soviet Union, or somewhere else abroad. They even went so far as to consider Vietnam.

However, this is nothing more than a rejection of the truth and of their own responsibility for the orgins of the conflict. They have argued, and continue to do so, that the revolution comes from abroad, that our arms come from abroad. On several occasions they have said that not only arms have entered from Cuba, but Cuban and Nicaraguan fighters, as well. However, they have been unable to present Cubans and Nicaraguans, dead or alive, to date. Nor have they been able to show any weapons that originated from or were manufactured in any socialist country. Our weapons are Western, many of them manufactured in the United States. This demonstrates that there are different ways of obtaining arms. Our primary source of weapons recently is their recovery from the Salvadoran Army, which is supplied by the U.S. Army.

The charge of Cuban intervention and Cuban arms is just another imperialist trick, an expression of its decadent policy. It is an immoral arugment that is consistent with the United States's plundering, oppressive and provocative national character.

[Question] In your opinion, what needs to be done to permit negotiations between the FMLN/FDR representatives and the government?

[Answer] The only way is for the Reagan administration to change its policy, for it now controls political and military strategy more than ever. That is why international pressure on the U.S. administration is of utmost importance.

On the domestic level, it is necessary to increase the democratic, progressive, religious and civilian forces that favor a political solution. We have, in fact, made a recent appeal for the creation of a broadbased movement by which to defeat the oppressor and achieve peace. We believe that this must be an effort by the majority of the Salvadoran people, by the truly patriotic Salvadoran forces in which, I repeat, there is room for both civilians and military men. We believe that the Salvadoran people have the power to accomplish this.

To the degree that the war spreads, the government continues to show its inability to defeat us and fails to offer a program capable of solving the great economic and social problems that affect the people, to the same degree will our forces increase. There could be negotiations within this framework.

[Question] Do you wish to add anything in this interview?

[Answer] I would like to thank the delegates of the Nonaligned Movement, who have shown so much understanding of our people's struggle that they made note, in the final resolution, of the situation affecting our country, a fact that constitutes true recognition and is an important element of support for our people. To my people and to the fighters of the FMLN, I wish to say that their struggle is a known fact thoroughout the world; beyond this, there is active support for their struggle and it will culminate successfully.

MANAGUA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

'NOTISAL' Agency Report

PA081945 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] FMLN commando units staged lightning raids over the weekend in Morazan, Uslulutan and San Vicente Departments, inflicting 29 casualties on army troops and recovering a large amount of materiel. The report, which was disseminated by the NOTISAL [expansion unknown] agency, stressed that in Chalatenango Department the FMLN fighters are heroically repelling more than 4,000 soldiers of the Magana regime who are bent on destroying the area.

NOTISAL said that while the different sectors of the dominant classes continue to argue extensively among themselves and are unable to consolidate the so-called government headed by Alvaro Magana, the patriotic forces of the FMLN continue their strong military offensive.

FMLN Controls Perquin

PA091955 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] A SALPRESS report from Mexico City says that approximately 200 soldiers stationed in the town of San Fernando, Morazan Department, yesterday tried to recover the positions taken by the FMLN in Perquin on Sunday. However, the rebel containment forces compelled them to withdraw. The guerrillas reported: We control the main highway and the roads to neighboring towns. We even control the highway to San Francisco Gotera, capital of Morazan Department. AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA retransmitted the SALPRESS report, which adds that the most violent clashes have taken place in towns in southeastern Morazan Department.

More on Perquin Occupation

PA121910 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Commander (Gonzalo) operation carried out by the FMLN of El Salvador has concluded with much success. The operation was carried out against the repressive forces loyal to the Salvadoran Government. The FMLN inflicted 76 dead and wounded on the enemy. The FMLN forces recovered 92 G-3 rifles, more than 25,000 cartridges for weapons of various calibers and large amounts of other materiel. Let us listen to a last-minute FMLN communique broadcast today by Radio Venceremos: [begin recording] The following is a communique from the general headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front of the FMLN:

At 0345 on 5 June, our forces initiated the "Commander (Gonzalo), hero of Usulutan," operation. Commander (Gonzalo) was founder and second in command of the southeastern front forces. He died in combat on 30 March during the occupation of Usulutan City by our forces. On 5 June, our units quickly took the strategic town of Perquin, in north Morazan, and are still holding it. On 5 June, the forces of the dictatorship sent helicopters with reinforcements to the town of San Fernando. On 5 and 6 June, those forces tried to advance to Perquin but they were thrown back.

On 8 June, our forces, while still holding Perquin, advanced and surrounded the city of San Fernando, where more than 200 enemy troops are being besieged by our forces.

On 10 and 11 June, the enemy sent reinforcements from special forces units, the Ramon Belloso Battalion, and other units to the town of Torola for the purpose of breaking the siege of our forces around San Fernando. These reinforcements, which included more than 400 men, tried to advance but they were repelled. This enemy force suffered a grave military setback with the loss of a large amount of arms and ammunition and the capture of many prisoners, including officers.

Right now, the enemy has concentrated more than 2,000 men in an effort to stop the activities of our forces.

The following is the result of "Operation Commander (Gonzalo), hero of Usulutan," as of 11 June, war materiel seized: 92 G-3 rifles, 6 M-1 carbines, 3 FAL rifles -- a total of 101 rifles; support arms: 2 M-79 grenade launchers with appropriate materiel, 2 M-60 machineguns with four cartridge belts, 3 81-mm mortars and 14 grenades, and 2 90-mm cannon with 10 shells, for a total of 9 support weapons; ammunition: we have recovered approximately 25,000 cartridges of various calibers; and 6 ERC-77 radios, 13 handgrenades, 1 .30-cal revolver, 79 knapsacks and 40 military uniforms and boots.

So far, the enemy has suffered the following casualties: 76 dead, including 3 lieutenants -- (Hugo Alfredo Saavedra Castro), (Alas Lopez) and (Flores Serrano) -- and more than 100 wounded. We have captured 27 soldiers from several units, including some from the Ramon Belloso Battalion and other special forces units. We also captured four paramilitary elements, for a total of 31 prisoners.

To summarize: We captured 110 weapons and 25,000 cartridges. We inflicted 176 casualties and captured 31 prisoners. For the first time since the war began, we have captured an enemy army officer. Today, 11 June, our forces captured Lt (Rafael Romero Romero) -- from the Ramon Belloso Special Forces Battalion, which received training at Fort Bragg, United States.

The army received the heaviest punishment yesterday and today, 10 and 11 June, when its forces tried to advance from Torola to San Fernando. The Commander (Gonzalo) operation has been the most serious military setback inflicted on the dictatorship since the war began.

Military operations in Morazan Department have been accompanied by many militia actions in various parts of the department.

Our forces still maintain their position in Perquin and the siege on the enemy positions in San Fernando. This report includes only partial information provided as of 1700 hours 11 June by the general headquarters of the northeastern front forces.

This headquarters is made up of the following commanders: Jorge Melendez, Jonas, first chief of the forces; Juan Ramon Medrano, Baltazar, second chief of the forces; Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Francisco, third chief of the forces; Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Maria, who has general responsibilities for the militia and the masses; (Mercedes) [last name indistinct], Lisa, with general responsibility for the Radio Venceremos system.

We call on our people and the international community to carefully follow the developments of "Operation Commander (Gonzalo), hero of Usulutan," because we will be continuously reporting on the results of the fighting. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] General Headquarters, Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, FMLN. [end recording]

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

D'Aubuisson in Panama

PA101401 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Report by FMLN Commander (Mercedes del Carmen Requena), alias Commander (Licha), the "political head" of Radio Venceremos — live or recorded]

[Text] On Wednesday, 9 June, insistent rumors reached the editing offices of Radio Veneceremos that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson reportedly made a secret trip to Panama City sometime during the past few weeks for purposes that were unknown until a few hours ago. Our intelligence services and other sources have now confirmed that Major d'Aubuisson, Monsignor Romero's killer, made the trip in an effort to establish contacts by which to open negotiations with the FMLN. D'Aubuisson's trip and the alleged plan to negotiate are an obvious maneuver on his part, in response to the North American regime's heavy pressure on the D'Aubuisson-Garcia clique.

Our sources confirm that the efforts allegedly launched by D'Aubuisson are not supported by the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the National Counciliation Party, both of which supported him and helped to elect him president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly.

Faced with growing internal resistance to continued military aid, (?the Reagan administration) pressured the D'Aubuisson-Garcia clique into mounting this gross maneuver as a political pretext for the continuation of military aid. This is also why the D'Aubuisson-Garcia group set up a show and delivered land titles to peasants [words indistinct] 9,000 cooperative members in other places. And this is why they have begun talking of an amnesty law, when they actually do not intend to release their 500-plus political prisoners. Instead, they are ridiculously calling on the guerrillas to lay down their arms.

All of these facts fully confirm our station's suspicion that the D'Aubuisson-Garica clique is setting up a maneuver with the most reactionary sectors of the Reagan administration in an effort to give that administration reasons to continue its military assistance. The D'Aubuisson-Garcia group has put this maneuver in jeopardy, however, by recently killing over 15 Christian Democratic Party, PDC, activists. It has also begun to dismiss PDC activists from government posts and to virtually nullify the reforms.

D'Aubuisson's secret trip to Panama with the avowed intention of making arrangements for negotiations with the FMLN is an obvious maneuver. This fact was bared by D'Aubuisson himself, when he told the Honduran station Voz de Honduras that they would never agree to negotiations, because the Salvadoran people held their dialogue on 28 March.

Radio Venceremos warns our people and the international community not to be deceived by the murderous D'Aubuisson-Garcia group's maneuvers, which are simply the result of the process of decay they must endure. Finally, we reiterate that our reports are fully confirmed.

Control of Perquin

PA101726 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Live relay]

[Text] This is Radio Venceremos' mobile unit reporting from Perquin, which has been under the control of our revolutionary army for several days now. Throughout 8 June the situation was favorable for the revolutionary forces that control Pequin and a large portion of the road between San Francisco Gotera to Perquin -- that is, from the northern part of Jocoaitique all the way to Perquin, where we are now stationed.

We want to tell our people that the siege of enemy positions in San Fernando, where 200 of the dictatorship's troops are entrenched, continued throughout 8 June. San Fernando is located 4 km from Perquin.

The dictatorship has launched three attacks on the FMLN's positions, with support from artillery fire and with air cover. All three attacks were repelled by the revolutionary army.

We can also report that on the same day the enemy conducted reconnaissance flights with a C-47 plane and later bombed our positions in Cerro Bonito from the air. Despite artillery and aircraft bombing, the dictatorship's army has been unable to gain a single inch of ground toward our positions and the siege of San Fernando continues.

We would also like to tell you that seven POWs were taken in the course of actions launched on 5 June. Four of them are paramilitary and three are soldiers, commandoes belonging to the counterinsurgency unit from San Francisco Gotera. Our revolutionary army has also captured 15 weapons.

Here in Perquin, we heard a report issued by Col (Eusebio Coto) of the Armed Forces Press Committee -- COPRERA -- denying that Perquin is in the FMLN's hands. This is just another maneuver by the dictatorship to mislead our people, who are well aware that our forces took over this settlement, from which we are currently broadcasting, at noon on 5 June.

Victories in San Fernando

PA101741 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jun 82

[War bulletin from the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in El Salvador]

[Text] On 10 June, tense fighting occurred between our revolutionary forces and enemy military units that tried to take over our positions around San Fernando in Morazan Department. We wish to report, by way of advance information on these clashes, that the enemy suffered a number of casualties; two dead and several wounded. Our own forces took no casualties.

Tomorrow we will broadcast the official report on these victorious battles, when released by the office of the commander of the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front.

Our people are advancing, the enemy is retreating and from these trenches, from which Radio Venceremos is broadcasting, we convey our frathernal and revolutionary greetings to all of our heroic combatants, who are inflicting new defeats on the dictatorship in San Fernando, Morazan Department. We shall prevail.

Paracentral Front Bulletin

PA112313 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Jun 82

[War bulletin from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front; no date given]

[Text] At 1205 on Wednesday, 9 June, a FMLN squad led by Companero (Oriel) ambushed and briefly skirmished with an enemy convoy consisting of four personnel carriers.

The enemy came under surprise attack at km 77 of the Pan-American Highway, as the convoy was on its way to Corinto from the east. The last three vehicles of the convoy were attacked with RPG-2's and rifles. The enemy retreated and suffered a total of six dead and wounded. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

More on Perquin

PA121505 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] This is a war report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front. Today, 10 June, there were new clashes on the Torola-San Fernando route, Morazan Department, when enemy army troops were being mobilized to San Fernando, which is under siege by our forces. As a result of this clash, 5 soldiers died and 15 were wounded. These casualties have been confirmed, but there are other unconfirmed reports on additional enemy casualties. The following material was seized during these clashes: four G-3 rifles, one M-60 machinegun, uniforms, two 81-mm mortar grenades and other material.

On the road from Delicias de Concepcion to Osicala, again in Morazan Department, a National Guard patrol was ambushed. This patrol was on a reconnaissance mission. The enemy had one dead. In an effort to maintain the road from San Francisco Gotera to Jocoaitique open, the enemy army fired mortars throughout the day at hills in the area.

Our forces maintain their position in the town of Perquin. And now we are receiving more reports from the military units of our revolutionary army here in Morazan. According to the latest reports, in the clashes of 10 June, a Salvadoran Army soldier was captured. This soldier was in possession of a G-3 rifle, an M-79 grenade launcher and a revolver.

As a result of the various clashes waged by our forces on Thursday, 10 June, in Morazan Department, 6 soldiers died, 15 soldiers were wounded, and 1 soldier is now a prisoner of the FMLN. We also recovered five G-3 rifles, one M-60 machinegun, and one M-79 grenade launcher. In addition to this, we seized two 81-mm mortar grenades, uniforms and other war material.

Honduran Army Intervention

PA121840 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos warns our people and the international community about the following: We have learned through military intelligence reports sent to our station that in view of the delicate military situation of the dictatorship's troops in Morazan Department, Gen Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, and Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, spoke over the telephone on 9 June and decided to hold a meeting of members of their staffs in the garrison of the Honduran Army's 1st Infantry Battalion, commanded by Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo and headquartered in Marcala, Honduras. This meeting was held on 10 June. The participants agreed that the combined forces of the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies would try to recover the town of Perquin and break the siege on San Fernando.

We learned today that contingents of the Honduran Marcala Battalion have been (?dispatched) to the border area to begin the combined action against FMLN forces. Since we consider this open, barefaced intervention in the Salvadoran situation by the Honduran Army headed by General Alvarez, we ask the Honduran people and their democratic forces inside and outside the government to demand that the army respect a policy of neutrality. This intervention only contributes to a regionalization of the war which could also affect Honduras. We call on the international press and all friendly forces and committees of solidarity with our people in the world to denounce the Honduran Army's plan to intervene in our territory.

Modesto Ramirez Front

PA131710 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The following is a recounting of military activities in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa Hill sector:

At 0600 on 7 June two FMLN squads led by Companero Chano set up an annihilation ambush at the gas station located at the entrance to Suchitoto. Thirty enemy troops were surprised by our rifle fire and mines. The troops suffered 6 dead, including a sergeant, and 11 wounded. On that same day at 1700 our forces engaged a group of National Guardsmen, inflicting three casualties.

On June 8, FMLN squad under the command of Companero (Ceferino) blew up a high tension tower near San Jose Guayabal. The tower was destroyed and nearby towns were partially left without power. On Wednesday, 9 June, revolutionary forces led by Companero (Amilcar) sabotaged the san Francisco sugar mill in Aguilares jurisdiction. They destroyed the mill's electric plant. The report on this action was signed by Commander (Raul Hercules.)

More on D'Aubuisson Trip

PA131915 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos' editing section has received an AFP report quoting statements by officials of the Constituent Assembly to justify the visit Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson made to Panama a few days ago. The officials argue that his visit was aimed at explaining to various Panamanian sectors the measures that were recently adopted by the government in regard to the reforms. In their statements, the Constituent Assembly officials described as preposterous Radio Venceremos' report that the objective of D'Aubuisson's trip to Panama was to seek contacts with the FMLN to arrange for negotiations with our forces.

Radio Venceremos reiterates that the report it aired during previous broadcasts was fully confirmed by our intelligence services, in line with our policy of absolute adherence to truth and responsible handling of news. In that report we stressed that Major d'Aubuisson's trip to Panama was the result of [words indistinct] pressure from the most reactionary sectors of the Reagan administration in an effort to cover up the [words indistinct] and thus legitimize U.S. military assistance.

It would be preposterous for us to attribute to Major d'Aubuisson, killer of Monsignor Romero, any real intention to negotiate. However, we would never [words indistinct]. We have said that we are waging war because it is required to achieve peace. Along these lines, we have spared no effort to reach understanding with various social and political sectors in our country. This is so because the purveyors of terror, violence and pauperism hold power from consolidated positions. In this connection, the role of enemies of peace, which is being played by sectors which are ensconced behind the fascists D'Aubuisson and Garcia [Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister] cannot be overemphasized.

Major d'Aubuisson knows perfectly well the basis of Radio Venceremos' reports on the objectives of his trip to Panama. More than anybody else, D'Aubuisson knows that we are right.

D'Aubuisson may give a thousand explanations to his colleagues in the National Revolutionary Alliance, the National Conciliation Party or to anyone demanding them. However, let the killer of Monsignor Romero and leader of the death squads know that a lie cannot be upheld 100 years.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT DEFINES GOVERNMENT AIMS

PA141745 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Weekly speech to the Guatemalan people by junta President Gen Efrain Rios Montt, from the Presidential Palace in Guatemala City -- live]

[Excerpts] The state is the supreme expression of the community. We may say that in order for this supreme expression of the community to exist as a state, it must be in a position to guarantee a just legal system.

This same organization or institution called a state must safeguard public rights. It must enforce respect for the law and ultimately arbitrate social conflicts. This same state must establish an adequate defense system, maintain an efficient and impartial public administration and guarantee (?an appropriate) employment and investment level. It must also support economic and social development, uphold a growing and just distribution of wealth and basic equality of opportunities for citizens and social groups.

Legitimacy means governing, taking action and activating all of the forces that comprise national power for the benefit of a people and not acting behind the people's back. In other words, the government must formulate policies in line with the nation's situation and not draft policies in one direction when the people are headed in another direction. We have this legitimacy because we are getting involved in the nation's problems and because, as the moral symbol of unity within diversity, the armed institutions guarantee independent and moderate arbitration in the political fray. That is why there is legitimacy.

Morever, above all, I want to talk to you about my diagnosis of the crime problem. I have already discussed political, economic and social issues. We are experiencing moral disarray. There is economic and political disarray. What, we may ask, is the cause of this moral, economic and political disarray? The result of this disarray is poverty and ignorance [word indistinct]. We need a just order. A just order is tantamount to spiritual values and [words indistinct]. This constitutes a just order. A just order does not mean class struggle [words indistinct], isn't it? The right path toward reconstruction of Guatemala's nationality consists of true social justice means, precisely, exercising one's rights and tuties.

We realize just now that it is necessary that you and I build a country. We must understand that if we [words indistinct] do not build a framework to build Guatemala's nationality we will destroy ourselves. Look, the entire world is divided into North and South and those of us in the South are the bean plants that produce the beans everybody is eating.

Do you know that when wages are increased by $5 an hour in the North, and following a very civilized dialogue, what you have to do is pay for that luxury? Do you know that the prices of what you produce and consume are set there? Do you know this? Why don't you realize that you are vital, that you are important, and that only you, because of your love for your fatherland, because of selflessness, only you can make Guatemala happy? Only you can rebuild Guatemala. Only you can build Guatemala.

(?Leave alone) the political, economic and social problem. Find yourself. If you find yourself you will be able to realize what the world's reality is. You may find that we are living in a paradise, here in this wonderful Guatemala where a Guatemalan heart and interest must vibrate.

I remember that all of us ministers (?made statements) in this room, and I have already told the gentlemen ministers let's avoid "ministerships" and there will be no "presidentship." Either we are men at the service of Guatemalans or all of us are parasites. And they are aware that there are no labor contracts. There are no labor contracts. Listen well. The ministers know that they have not entered into a commitment under which they will be at their ministry 5 or 10 months or any length of time. No. They know that they must go if, based on the guidelines they get from the presidency, their policies are not beneficial to the Guatemalan people. We are not going to be like the ministers who raised sugar prices as they saw fit. We will not do this. We Guatemalans must be concerned about Guatemalans. Please feel confident that our legality consists in that we are not working behind your backs but facing you so you may evaluate us and so your children may demand the same responsibility. May God bless you. Good night.

NICARAGUA

'RECONAISSANCE SHIPS' REPORTED IN HONDURAN PORT

PA150137 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Yankee warships are in the Amapala base. Yesterday morning three U.S. medium-tonnage ships with U.S. Army markings docked in the Honduran port of Amapala [on the Honduran Pacific coast]. Despite the Amapala port command's report, which stated that these ships are bringing aid for the flood victims, the most likely port where a ship carrying this type of aid would dock would be along the Honduran Caribbean coast. Besides, from Amapala there are no roads to the interior of Honduras which would withstand the vehicles large enough to carry the alleged U.S. flood relief shipments. Reports from the area confirm that the ships that have arrived in Amapala are of the type known as reconaissance ships, which are used to prepare for troop landings, and are equipped with sophisticated communications equipment.

JUNTA ORDERS SUSPENSION OF NATIONAL NEWSCASTS

PA150332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] On instructions of our Government Junta of National Reconstruction, the Communications Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry issues the following provisions for the directors of written or verbal communications media:

A. The newscast La Voz de la Defensa de la Patria, which was being transmitted at 0600, 1200 noon, 1800 and 2100 hours, is hereby suspended throughout the entire nation.

B. The resumption of the following newscasts is hereby authorized: Extra, Revolucion, El Momento and El Atabal Sandinista, transmitted by Radio Sandino, the Voice of Nicaragua, and Radio Mundial, respectively.

C. The other provisions of our resolution issued on 15 March 1982, which do not contradict the present resolution, will remain in effect.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ACTIVE IN SAN PEDRO NORTE

PA122010 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Jun 82

[By Guillermo Arias Rodriguez]

[Text] Choluteca -- Counterrevolutionary groups inflicted heavy blows on the Sandinist Revolutionary Army, including 23 casualties and several military vehicles destroyed. Reliable sources told this correspondent that a strong force of counterrevolutionaries, operating on Nicaraguan territory, dealt a heavy blow to the Sandinist popular army at 0800 Wednesday, 9 June, in the town known as San Pedro del Norte.

Due to the fierceness of the battle, the government forces requested assistance from the commands operating in the towns of Santo Tomas and Cinco Pinos, who were also annihilated and their vehicles destroyed. The counterrevolutionary forces used bazookas and other heavy weapons. The same sources revealed that the counterrevolutionaries inflicted 23 casualties on the Sandinists after 2 hours of heavy fighting. Later, the group retreated to their hidden camps in that Central American republic.

It was announced that such confrontations will be intensified in view of the growing number of new units in the counterrevolutionary forces, determined to overthrow the revolutionary government ruling the Republic of Nicaragua.

COSTA RICA DENIES ASYLUM TO ROBELO, OTHERS

PA121815 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Item from the "new agency" SERVICIO INFORMATIVO CENTROAMERICANO (CENTRAL AMERICAN INFORMATION SERVICE -- SICA]

[Excerpts] San Jose (SICA) -- The Costa Rican Ministries of Foreign Relations and Public Security Sunday night submitted their opinion to President Luis Alberto Monge, justifying the refusal to grant political asylum to Nicaraguans Alfonso Robelo, Manuel Jiron, Fabio Gadea and others who sought refuge here claiming persecution by the Managua government.

The document submitted by the legal departments of the Foreign Relations and Public Security Ministries establishes that "there being no political persecution or limitations on Nicaraguans entering or remaining in their territory, it is irrelevant to grant political asylum to a group of dissidents of the Sandinist revolutionary process." "On the contrary, those requesting this international right are the ones who in various ways are attacking the Government of Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Therefore, these persons are hereby advised that their activities within the country must be limited to those authorized by the Costa Rican authorities."

A SICA correspondent who interviewed the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader was unable to obtain a statement from Robelo concerning the present disaster affecting Nicaragua and the people's participation in the face of this adversity. On this issue, we only made a vague statement that "Heaven wants to clean up Nicaragua."

Later Robelo said "I don't wish to make exclusive or boasting statements. I want you all to know that I am merely a simple Nicaraguan who wishes his country to enjoy freedom, welfare and progress, but who thinks that such progress and welfare can only be achieved by having good relations with those countries which, through their working force ARE CAPABLE OF SOLVING OUR PROBLEMS."

As he prepared to leave, SICA's correspondent asked him if that country could be the United States, and Robelo replied with another question" "And ...who else?"

SOVIET DOCTORS ARRIVE TO INSTALL HOSPITAL

PA122136 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of Soviet doctors who will serve in our country for 3 months was received in Chinandega yesterday with popular applause. In the welcoming ceremony, Lea Guido, Sandinist assembly member and health minister, praised the aid sent by Soviet Government and people in Nicaragua's most critical moments.

(Yuriy Kobal), director of the Soviet hospital that will operate in our country, said that they will do everything possible to offer effective help. He added that this hospital will offer the services of specialists in gynecology, ophthalmology, pediatrics, dermatology and other fields.

The delegation subsequently toured the area in which the tent hospital will operate. This hospital will probably be installed this weekend and will start working on Monday in the grounds behind Chinandega's former private hospital. Young men of the Sandinist Youth Movement unloaded the trucks that brought the first shipment of medical instruments and material for the Soviet hospital to Chinandega.

EXTENT OF CUBAN FLOOD RELIEF AID SPECIFIED

PA130307 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cuba promised to share its bread with us following the damage caused by the floods, and it has fulfilled its promise. In effect, Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, the coordinator of the emergency committee created to face the disaster, said today at a press conference that the Cuban Government is going to help at least four ministries in their efforts to assist in rebuilding the country.

Tefel said that among the state institutions that are going to receive aid are the housing, construction, health and education ministries. The aid will include medical and other specialized personnel, heavy machinery, equipment, plants to manufacture prefabricated homes, tools and medicine.

Tefel feels that this valuable help is the result of the evaluation made by the government junta, the FSLN National Directorate and the Cuban high level government delegation that recently visited us. The Cuban delegation was led by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, who is also second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON FLOODS

PA111838 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Message sent to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; date not given]

[Text] I have learned with sorrow of the loss of human lives and the property damage caused by the heavy flooding that occurred recently in your country.

On behalf of the Romanian people and government and on my own behalf, I express our sincere compassion to you and I extend profound condolences to the affected families.

GDR DONATION WORTH 2 MILLION CORDOBAS ARRIVES

PA150151 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A valuable donation worth 2 million cordobas, for the flood victims, has arrived in the country. The money was donated by the GDR. Gerald Mockle, GDR ambassador to Nicaragua, received the assistance at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. Mockle noted that this is the first shipment of GDR aid to Nicaragua, and that more assistance is on its way from his country by ship.

The donation consists of 1 ton of medicines, medical equipment, mattresses, vaccines, etc. The second load which will arrive by ship in Corinto Port contains clothes, shoes, mattresses, and 50 field tents, which can serve as hospitals. The donation was received at the airport by (?Carlos Borge), representing the national committee appointed to deal with the disaster, and Marcos Wheelock, deputy health minister, who expressed appreciation of the GDR's solidarity gesture toward our homeless persons. Let us listen to the GDR ambassador as he makes the presentation:

[Begin recording] [Mockle] This is the first patt of our assistance that is arriving for the Nicaraguan flood victims. It consists of 1 ton of medicines, mainly vaccines, and medical equipment. The donation is estimated at 2 million cordobas, and it is only the beginning. Other assistance will be arriving by ship. It will be leaving at the end of this month from our ports and will arrive in Corinto, I believe, around mid-July.

[Question] What does the donation that is arriving by ship consist of?

[Mockle] Some 50 additional field tents are arriving by ship. They can be used as field hospitals. Also, there are mattresses, shoes, and more medicine arriving.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, we know that members of the diplomatic corps toured the disaster area. Were you able to do so, Mr Ambassador?

[Mockle] Yes. I did not have the opportunity to go on that particular tour, but I have toured the disaster area on my own so I am aware of the large extent of damages caused by the floods. [end recording]

RAMIREZ EXPLAINS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO WORKERS

PA122125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The revolutionary state has the means to stop any immoderate increase in prices for staple products and it will not permit any rise or inflation to harm the people. This was said tonight by Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a meeting of workers from 15 state service institutions.

Here is a part of the speech Companero Ramirez Mercado delivered tonight to a meeting of more than 2,000 workers affiliated with the National Employees Union, at the National Development Bank in Managua:

[Begin recording] In this crisis situation, we are giving priority to the supply of staple products. You know that we have begun a struggle, which is perhaps too radical sometimes, against profiteering and price gouging. We are aware of how price gouging and profiteering are being handled in terms of the supply of products. For the time being, a distribution system like that used for sugar will not have to be established for other products. With the Domestic Trade Ministry, we have made estimates as to how much we have and how much we need and we have decided that such a distribution system is not necessary for the moment. It must be understood that the first thing we will guarantee is a normal supply of staples, as best we can, and that we know how to properly distribute what we have. We may have some problem with corn, because part of the harvest was lost. We are now assessing how much the first harvest will produce after the disaster of the rains. However, we do not have big problems with the supply of other staples. We will also try to avoid any increase in unemployment. The reconstruction of bridges and roads will serve to generate jobs.

The revolutionary state has the means to halt an immoderate increase in prices. We have utilized some of those mechanisms very effectively. There are subsidies on the prices of 18 staple products, amounting to close to 1 billion cordovas in this year's budget. Of course, we cannot talk about subsidies to certain international monetary institutions; it's like mentioning the devil to them. But we have efficiently implemented these subsidies.

We are also going to work on a plan to immediately reduce public expenditures, to rearrange public expenditures in the national budget so that we will spend only what is strictly necessary for the remainder of the year. We will also regulate imports much more efficiently, so that our resources will be (?efficiently spent). We will continue to work in defense of real wages. These are the specific material problems that affect the Nicaraguans right now, economically speaking. [passage indistinct] these are the revolution's historic problems. It will take years for the country to create full employment and stable wages for all Nicaraguans.

The last thing I wanted to say is that recovery from the crisis caused by the rains is not the only problem we have. This situation does not negate the priority needs of national defense. It does not do away with the priority task of strengthening the country's defense capabilities, or detract from our determination to struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, OTHER ISSUES

PA131200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto departed for New York today to participate in the special UN General Assembly session on world disarmament.

On this topic, D'Escoto said that the problem posed by the arms race, particularly by the proliferation of nuclear weapons, is a matter of life or death for humankind. For this reason, he said, Nicaragua, on behalf of its people, the Third World and mankind calls upon the world powers to reach an agreement to put a stop to the production of nuclear weapons and to achieve total disarmament afterward.

D'Escoto made this statement at a news conference at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport shortly before boarding the plane for New York. He also referred to issues directly affecting our country's sovereignty, such as the incident on Monday that occurred in the Gulf of Fonseca, where the established territorial waters are those prescribed by international law. The incident occurred between a U.S. frigate and a Nicaraguan patrol boat.

The foreign minister also discussed Middle East problems, the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in Havana and other issues. Here are his comments:

[Begin recording] In fact, there is no doubt that the problem of disarmament or, better said, the problem posed by the arms race has reached such a degree that, without exaggerating, it can be described -- particularly the problem of the proliferation of nuclear weapons -- as a matter of life and death for humankind. Therefore, we must echo the feelings of our people, of the Third World and of mankind in general and must call upon the world's powers to reach an agreement to stop the production of nuclear weapons and then, later on, to achieve a disarmament that will eventually become total.

We are very worried because, despite any previous U.S. administrations' interest in disarmament, I think that with the Reagan administration's rise to power we are facing different perspectives in weapons, and on the preventive use of nuclear weapons, which are very dangerous.

However, we greet and applaud the initiatives of U.S. senators like Kennedy and Hatfield, and of many other responsible persons in the U.S. administration, as well as the responsible attitudes and stands taken by various rulers of European countries, the USSR and others, which allow us to see that it is truly possible for commonsense to prevail and for an end to be found to this arms race, which, as I just said, is a suicidal policy for all of mankind.

Additionally, as long as large sums are being used for this arms race, as they are at present, it is evident that we cannot undertake the tasks that are urgently needed to implement all of the concepts involved in the creation of a new international economic order. As long as increasingly sophisticated weapons continue to be manufactured, our peoples will be facing a future filled with more misery and uncertainty, a future in which not even the minimal requirements needed to sustain human dignity will be met, because the world's limited resources will be devoted to developing new arms systems and to increasing and accumulating these instruments of death and destruction.

[Question] Following the incident with the U.S. spy ship in Nicaraguan waters and the somewhat insolent note that the U.S. charge d'affaires presented to the Foreign Ministry, how would you term relations between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Answer] We certainly cannot say that at this moment these relations are what we would like them to be. But, on the other hand, we continue as always determined to make every effort possible to at least normalize these relations, since the Nicaraguan people and government in reality have no hostile feelings toward the United States.

The only thing we want is respect for our right to self-determination, respect for the exercise of our sovereignty, and respect for our independence -- all of which were recently recovered at great cost and sacrifice.

If the United States is willing to respect us, there is no reason why relations cannot return to normal and, we would hope, progressively improve. [end recording]

NUNEZ URGES ATTENTION TO IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

PA111453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In the next few months, the ideological struggle will reach unexpected levels, a fact that requires that we develop greater ideological ability, better preparation, better responsiveness to the people's problems and stronger ties to our people. With this, Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council, stressed the growing importance of our revolution's ideological struggle against the remnants of the former society, who are trying to return to power.

Commander Nunez said that is is now necessary to increase the high morale with which the Nicaraguan people embraced their armed struggle, because we are now facing a much more powerful enemy than Somozism.

Stressing the importance of his comments, the Sandinist leader said that in its efforts to mislead the people, the enemy will not hesitate to use the hardships faced by our revolutionary process, while carefully avoiding the fact that these problems are caused by U.S. imperialism and by nature itself. Commander Nunez added that, as a part of its counterrevolutionary efforts, imperialism has begun to use its economic power to increase the broadcasting power of Radio 15 September, the counterrevolutionary radio station, as well as that of the so-called Voz de Sandino and of some television stations in certain neighboring countries.

Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez made the following statement in reference to the acts of destabilization undertaken by the imperialists and by the Somozists, who are opposed to the Nicaraguan working people and to their revolution:

[Begin Nunez recording] This kind of struggle is very difficult. It is in fact more difficult than the military revolutionary struggle, because it requires that we clarify matters for the people and persuade them, while locating those political and ideological forces that are trying to reach the people and to take advantage of their hardships. They use these hardships in an effort to create a lack of trust and to convince the people that they would have been better off without the revolution, saying that it is only since the revolution that they have faced such hardships. Of course, they refrain from defending the real causes of the difficulties faced by the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, for such a defense would require that they reveal the real enemies of the revolution and this would do them great damage.

The enemy finds it easier to use its powerful resources to influence the Nicaraguan people. Radio 15 September, the Somozist radio station, has increased its broadcasting power. The man who owned Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor is now the director of La Voz de Sandino, a station that also has the power to reach the San Juan River and the border areas with its counterrevolutionary messages. In addition, certain television stations, particularly Channel 5 on Honduran television, can already reach some of the higher areas in Managua.

In the next few months, the ideological propaganda struggle will reach unexpected levels, meaning that we must develop greater ability, better preparation, better responsiveness to the people's problems, stronger bonds with our people and greater energy in pointing out these facts.

We have tried to orient the political and ideological framework of our current campaign toward these needs. Waging a political and ideological struggle is much more difficult than waging a military battle. [end recording]

VOICE OF SANDINO EDITORIAL CONDEMNS FSLN TREASON

PA142123 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Station editorial: Revolution and Truth]

[Text] A true revolution must teach the people how to think for themselves. There can be no revolution by merely repeating watchwords and slogans, and forcing party members to repeat speeches like parrots [passage indistinct] unless it be those previously approved by a group of mercenaries.

The true revolutionary learns with his people, as he teaches them. He always uses the truth, no matter how harsh. A policy of lying and hiding the truth is practiced by those who betray the revolution and the people. La Voz de Sandino, the voice of resistance, formed by [words indistinct], takes the voice of truth to the people of Nicaragua. For that reason, the nine traitors of the DN [National Directorate of the FSLN] pursue it by jamming its broadcasts.

Nicaraguan brothers: We know that we are the voice of the revolution and the voice of truth. You also know this, and that is why you listen to us. The traitors and the DN are also aware of this and that is why [words indistinct] the voice of the general of free men who has been betrayed and sold out by the nine. Soon, very soon his revolution will return to its path. The FRS [Fuerzas Revolucionario Sandinista] will distribute unused lands and use banking credit for aiding production. You will be free to speak and listen and read everything as you wish.

RADIO APPEALS FOR UNITY, 'SANDINO'S IDEALS'

PA150109 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Let us unite to recover our national sovereignty. Let us unite to return to Sandino's ideals. Let us unite so that the dream of our 50,000 martyrs will become a reality. Let us unite so that the Yankee and Russian imperialists will respect us and so that the Nicaraguan people will take control of their own destiny. Let us unite so that the people will for the first time freely elect their own leaders. Let us unite so that the sun of freedom, justice and respect of religious traditions and people's customs will shine. Let us unite to live in peace without revenge, and so that the people will have housing and food with dignity. Let us unite to end oppression, regimentation, and internationalism as intervention, and so that we Nicaraguans can enjoy a real democracy [words indistinct]. Let us unite so that we will not fear fear.

BARBADOS

CARICOM MEETING TO DISCUSS TRADE AGREEMENTS

FL141950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1841 GMT 14 Jun 82

[By Hallam Hope]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 14 Jun (CANA) -- A Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting opened here today with government officials responsible for trade matters studying how the region can benefit from six international agreements covering trade. CARICOM representative Stanley Odle told CANA individual member-governments would receive a report from the conference on what action might be taken on accepting or rejecting six agreements relating to the 1973 to 1979 Tokyo round of global negotiations on international trade.

Mr Odle, chief of the CARICOM Secretariat's customs and trade policy section, said that of particular importance to the region would be the implications of the customs valuation agreement to CARICOM's rules of origin and common external tariff. The international agreements under review by the government officials deal with technical barriers to trade, subsidies and countervailing duties, a customs valuation code, an anti-dumping code, an agreement on import licencing procedures and an agreement on government procurement.

The three-day meeting, opened by Barbados Agriculture Minister Dr Johnny Cheltenham, will consider recommendations made in a study of the six international agreements by Jamaican Government official Clover Walcott. "The question facing CARICOM is what impact all these agreements will have on international trade..." the CARICOM Secretariat official said. Mr Odle added that the conference would "be looking at the implications (of the agreements) for the regional integration movement."

Nine CARICOM countries are attending the meeting, which is being sponsored by the Georgetown-based CARICOM Secretariat and the Barbados Government.

BOLIVIA

MINERS CRITICIZE LECHIN OQUENDO'S ROLE IN COUP

PY150249 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Exceprt] More than 300 leaders of the miners sector who are attending the plenum of the National Labor Federation of Bolivian Miners have harshly criticized the attitude adopted by Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the organization, during the bloody military coup of 17 June 1980.

The miners' leaders charged Juan Lechin Oquendo with having suspended the labor stoppage when the Bolivian people's struggle for the restoration of all their achievements just started. The meeting of this organization is being held at the Teachers Club and opened this morning.

Lechin, who listened to the charges, stated that he will meet with the rank and file committees in order to explain all those episodes that currently are being manipulated cunningly by his adversaries.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT DEVALUES CURRENCY BY 18 PERCENT

PY150229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Economy Minister Brig Gen Luis Danus has announced that Chile devaluated the Chilean peso tonight by 18 percent with respect to the dollar.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS -- The Chilean Central Bank reported recently that for the (?first) time this year the balance of payments showed a surplus during the month of May, of over $100 million, because of a reduction of imports and improvement of prices for exports. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82 PY]

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

NEW CORVETTES -- Two new missile-carrying corvettes will be added to the fleet. The first lady, Mrs Nidia Quintero de Turbay, will be accompanied by Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Rear Adm Hector Calderon Salazar and other senior military officers at the ceremony to christen these two vessels in Kiel, West Germany. Mrs Turbay will christen the ARC Admiral Padilla and Mrs Berta Quintero de Camacho Leyva, the defense minister's wife, will christen the ARC Caldas. These corvettes will be used in our territorial waters in defense of our national sovereignty. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 82 PA]

CUBA

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ROYO

FL141031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met in New York on Sunday. They are there to attend the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Royo will address the session today on behalf of his country, while Carlos Rafael will speak for Cuba the day after tomorrow.

The conflicts in the South Atlantic and Lebanon as well as the situation in Central America and the outcome of the recently concluded ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau were some of the topics discussed by the Panamanian president and the Cuban vice president.

Carlos Rafael, who recently led our country's delegation to the 26th meeting of the CEMA Executive Council in Budapest, met Saturday with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. A spokesman for the Cuban delegation said Carlos Rafael is expected to meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar this week.

CANADIAN MINISTER, FRG DEPUTY ARRIVE IN HAVANA

FL141147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] (James Angus Elliott), assistant deputy minister at the Canadian Foreign Ministry, arrived last night in Havana at the head of his country's delegation to the fourth meeting of the joint Cuban-Canadian intergovernmental committee for economic and trade relations. Jose Fernandez Cossio, head of the Cuban delegation and vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, received the distinguished visitor, along with the Canadian ambassador to Cuba, James Karl Bartleman.

Social Democrat Deputy (Aidenaree Witkor Saol) of the FRG, who is also a member of the European Parliament, also arrived yesterday in Havana. She is visiting our country at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly.

GUYANA

BRIEFS

CHINESE LOAN -- Georgetown, Guyana, 13 Jun (CANA) -- China has formally agreed to reschedule repayment of debts owed by Guyana until 1985. The Chinese ambassador, Wang Yanchang, and Guyana's vice president for economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte, yesterday signed an agreement on behalf of their governments for the moratorium on all debt repayments due to China from Guyana until 1985. The interest-free loans, which are due to be repaid to China from this year, amount to several million dollars. The loans include debts incurred in the construction and equipping of a textile mill which began production last year, a Chinese official has said. Guyana, faced with an acute foreign exchange shortage, has been seeking the rescheduling of its foreign debts. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2114 GMT 13 Jun 82 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BULGARIA 14 JUNE

For Sofia BTA and Domestic Service accounts of the visit to Bulgaria by a Grenada delegation led by Prime minister Bishop, see the Bulgaria section of the 5th June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEXICO

MEXICAN-FRENCH JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ANNOUNCED

FL142330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Relations Secretariat announced today that the fourth meeting of the Mexican-French joint commission will open on 17 June. According to the announcement, the Mexican delegation will be headed by Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and the French party will be headed by Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade. Observers and businessmen from the two countries will also participate.

According to the Foreign Secretariat, bilateral economic relations have developed in accordance with the economic cooperation agreement signed in Paris in February 1981. The topics on the agenda include economy, trade, industrial exchange, energy, the agricultural and livestock sector, fishing and finance. Jobert will arrive in Mexico on Wednesday on Air France flight 011.

SURINAME

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER FREED -- Paramaribo, 14 June (CANA) -- A former Suriname minister of development, Michael Cambridge, has been freed of charges of corruption. Mr Cambridge had been accused of entering into illegal deals in 1976 with an American company, Enkay, which constructed a 200 million dollar (U.S.) railway in West Suriname to transport bauxite. Head of the government team probing the corruption charge, Ramon de Freitas, told the court investigations revealed that the allegations against the former minister were false and he should therefore be freed. In 1980 and early last year Mr Cambridge was incarcerated while the investigations were being conducted. Mr Cambridge, released last month, was one of the ministers in the Henck Arron administration, ousted in a February 1980 coup, who have faced the court on corruption charges. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 14 Jun 82 FL]

EMBASSY IN MEXICO -- Havana, 12 Jun (CANA) -- Suriname has just opened its embassy in Mexico. Mr Hericus Heidweiller, who represents Paramaribo in the United States, will be the non-resident ambassador to Mexico. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 12 Jun 82 FL]